The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Volume VII. SATURDAY, February 8, 1794. Number 390.

Printed by JOHN SCULL, *in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street.*

Hemp Wanted.

A generous Price will be given for good clean HEMP, by

MARGARET ROSS.

Pittſburgh, Jan. 29, 1794.

A Gunſmith wanted to go to Fort Franklin, to whom good encouragement will be given. Apply to ISAAC GREGG, Pittſburgh.

ALL *perſons indebted to the eſtate of Major George M'Cully, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid ſtate, are requeſted to render their accounts, properly atteſted, to Nathaniel Iriſh, before the firſt day of April next.*

ANN M'CULLY, Adminiſtratrix
NAT. IRISH,)
DUNNING M'NAIR,) *Adminiſtrs.*
Pittſburgh, January 4, 1793.

FOR SALE,

By the Printer hereof.

A SMALL aſſortment of STATIONARY, conſiſting of Bibles, Pſalm Books, Spelling Books, Blank Books, &c. which he will diſpoſe of on a ſmall advance on coſt and carriage, to any perſon that will purchaſe the whole.

Pittſburgh, Jan. 31, 1794.

To the Public.

I Hope they will excuſe my troubling them once more with a ſhort anſwer to Mr. Gardner's laſt ſtatement of what he calls facts. So far he is right that I had the books for ſome time after the diſſolution of the partnerſhip, for this reaſon, he at that time had no ſettled home, and was obliged to be on his keeping for certain miſdemeanors, to indelicate to be inſerted in the public papers—for the truth of the remainder part of his ſpeech (as I wish none to believe me more than him without an indifferent proof) I will refer to the courts of Waſhington, where the facts will be brought to their proper colour.

Alſo, I think it a duty incumbent on me, to let my former cuſtomers and friends know that there is no ſuch thing as a ſtore opening at the place he ſpoke of in the public papers.

JAMES M'CALL.

January 7, 1794.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Alexander Craig, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book account, as well as thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to call upon the ſubſcribers on or before the firſt day of April enſuing, with their accounts properly atteſted, that the ſaid eſtate may be adjuſted.

SARAH CRAIG,)
CHARLES CRAIG,) Admiſtrs.

The ſubſcribers propoſe purſuing the former buſineſs of keeping a Tavern and ferry; they flatter themſelves with a continuance of their former cuſtomers, and hope to merit the favor of the public in general by paying due attention.

January 15, 1794.

NOTICE

IS *hereby to thoſe who ſtand indebted to the ſubſcriber, before the commencement of the company of Campbell & Langly, of the town of Waſhington, by bond, note, or book account, are requeſted to pay the ſame to Mr. James Langly, merchant, of the town of Waſhington, on or before the firſt day of March next, otherwiſe they will be ſued. Alſo thoſe who ſtand indebted to Meſſrs. Campbells, of the town of Greenſburgh, to come in on the aforeſaid time, and make payment, otherwiſe they will be ſued.*

There are at this time opened at the aforeſaid ſtores, a neat and general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which they will ſell low for Caſh or country produce.

TERENCE CAMPBELL.

Greenſburgh, Jan. 23, 1794.

THE partnerſhip of Beaumont and Bryan being this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, all perſons indebted to the ſaid firm are hereby directed to pay off their reſpective accounts without delay to Francis Bryan, who is hereby authoriſed to receive and ſettle the ſame, and thoſe who have any demands on ſaid copartnerſhip, are deſired to call on Francis Bryan for payment, at the ſtore formerly occupied by Beaumont and Bryan near the mouth of Jacob's creek, on the Youghiogany river, where he carries on the buſineſs as uſual.

W. H. BEAUMONT,
FRANCIS BRYAN.

January 14, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

BY *Private Sale, two Town Lots, adjoining, with the improvements of a Horſe-mill tripple geered, all new and in good order, alſo a Dwelling houſe, all ſituate and laying in Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Captain Curtis, in ſaid town, or to John St. Clair, carpenter, in Pittſburgh, who will give immediate poſſeſſion.*

Dec. 20, 1793.

WHISKEY

WILL be purchaſed with Caſh by the ſubſcribers at Pittſburgh; but to accompliſh the object of trade for which it is intended, it is neceſſary any whiſkey offered for ſale to them ſhould have paid, or ſecured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inſpector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiſkey muſt be good proof, for which 3/3 per gallon will be given, and the caſh paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS
& Company.

Pittſburgh, July 4, 1793.

WILLIAM HERD,

HAS juſt received from Baltimore, and is opening for ſale at his ſtore, on the weſt ſide of the Monongahela oppoſite this place, a general aſſortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms for caſh, broken ſilver, or country produce.

January 8, 1794.

Foreign Intelligence.

On Tueſday laſt the ſloop Hiram, Captain Harris, arrived at New York from London, after 52 days paſſage. By this veſſel London papers to the 17th of November are received, from which the following are extracts:

MANHEIM, October 21.

THE republicans are now buſied entrenching themſelves about Saverne, a defile not eaſily to be penetrated. Landau has been ſummoned; but the commandant anſwered, that he would have the whole town burnt and pillaged rather than ſurrender, as he would at any rate, loſe his head were he to give up that fortreſs.

BRUSSELS, November 7.

The grand army, under the prince of Cobourg has moved forward. The head quarters have been transferred from Bermerain to Engel le fontaine.

TOURNAY, November 12.

Large detachments of troops have arrived here for the winter. Since the action at Lannoy nothing has occurred.—Moſt of the wounded officers that were here are recovered.

The few laſt days of our ſtay in the bleak plains of Ciſoing, we experienced the greateſt inconvenience; the diſpoſition the enemy betrayed to terminate the campaign, juſtified our retreat to winter quarters, a circumſtance as unexpected, as it is gratifying; at Menin, Courtray, Ypres, &c. the army is cantoned for the preſent: Ghent and Bruges are the principal poſts. The guards go to Bruſſels.

NAMUR, November 2.

By report of the peaſants, it ſeems that there has been a very warm action between Gen. Beaulieu and the French the day before yeſterday, in the neighbourhood of Philipſville.—The loſs of the Auſtrians alone is eſtimated at between 2 and 3000 men.—Waggons are gone from thence to bring in the wounded, for whom it it will be difficult to find place, as the hoſpital are already full; three large convents have alſo been converted into hoſpitals.

We have here about 5000 ſick and wounded; but at Bruſſels the number is much more conſiderable: ſo that to find linen cloth for binding up the wounds, has become an object of difficulty in the preſent diſtreſſed ſtate of the Auſtrian finances. In conſequence of which, an advertiſement was inſerted in the Journal de la Cuerre, inviting his majeſty's loyal ſubjects to ſend rags, linen, &c. to the different hoſpitals.

BRUMDT, (in Alſace) October 2.

The career of our ſucceſs is checked. We have been moſt unexpectedly ſtopt by an army of 50,000 French, who have advantageouſly poſted themſelves near Straſbourg, and entrenched towards the ſide of the Saverne, we have been obliged to fall back, and to ſupport themſelves by the right wing of the Auſtrian army. We imagine that a general action is now indiſpenſable, as we cannot remain eight days in our preſent poſition without the moſt imminent hazard, and we have no longer any thing to hope from the favorable diſpoſitions of the people of Straſbourg. Our negociations were diſcovered; and the commiſſioners from the convention have ſo effectually intimidated all thoſe who were inclined to open the gates to us—ſo many of them have indeed been ſeized, and ſo many more denounced, that we dread the fate of our incurſion. This aſtoniſhing army of republicans has been formed in three days, and it ſwells like a torrent. They are half armed, and want every thing but an enthuſiaſm for liberty, which perhaps is better than our diſcipline. Our hope is, that the Swiſs Cantons will at length give up their ſyſtem of neutrality, and declare againſt theſe anarchiſts.

PARIS, November 7.

EXECUTION *of* PHILIP EGALITE.

This celebrated perſonage yeſterday underwent an interrogatory before the revolutionary tribunal. All that is hitherto known of what paſſed there is that being queſtioned reſpecting his intimacy with Sillery, the deputy lately executed, he anſwered, "I was attached to Sillery until the moment that I refuſed any longer to ſee him." "You have nevertheleſs (ſays the preſident) committed the care of your children to his wife who is now with them abroad." "Yes (anſwered Egalite) but that was at a time when I had no cauſe to ſuſpect Sillery."

This moſt villainous, moſt cowardly, and moſt infamous of wretches, was condemned to death at the ſame ſitting at which he was tried; and yeſterday evening, at half paſt 5 o'clock, he was executed on the Place de la Revolution, three hours after judgment was pronounced againſt him.

On the ſame day that Egalite ſuffered, and on the ſame ſcaffold, was likewiſe executed, Couſſard, another deputy of the convention.

Bailly, the late mayor, will ſoon ſuffer a ſimilar fate; he has been transferred to the Conciergerie, and ſo has General Carles.

General Houchard and Brunet, and M. Barthelemy, the author of the voyages of Anacharſis, have been alſo transferred from the Abbaye to the Conciergerie.

The total number of perſons confined in the ſeveral priſons, was yeſterday 3255.

The wife of Roland is ſhortly to appear before the revolutionary tribunal, to give information reſpecting the retreat of her huſband, or to undergo the puniſhment which was reſerved for that Ex-Miniſter.

Madame Kolli, wife of the Ex-Farmer general of that name, had obtained a ſuſpenſion of her ſentence, by declaring herſelf with child. The time for that proof being elapſed, ſhe was yeſterday delivered over to the guillotine. Lemayne, Wamſer, Lacombe, and Purguette, members of the popular commiſſion at Bourdeaux, have ſhared the ſame fate.

Execution of BRISSOT *and Twenty other Deputies.*

On the 21ſt October, Briſſot and twenty other Deputies, ſuffered the axe of the guillotine. The following is the official report publiſhed by order of the revolutionary tribunal on this head:

The tribunal, no the declaration of the jury, ſtating, that Briſſot, Vergniaud, Genſonne, Duprat, Valaze, Lehardi, Ducos, Boyer, Fonfrede, Boileau, Gardien, Duchaſtel, Sillery, Fauchet, Duperret, La Source, Carra, Reuvan, Mainville, Antiboul, Vigee,

The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Volume VII. *SATURDAY*, February 8, 1794. Number 390.

Printed by JOHN SCULL, *in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street.*

Hemp Wanted.

A generous Price will be given for good clean HEMP, by

MARGARET ROSS.

Pittſbourgh, Jan. 29, 1794.

A Gunſmith wanted to go to Fort Franklin, to whom good encouragement will be given. Apply to ISAAC GREGG, Pittſburgh.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Major George M'Cully, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid ſtate, are requeſted to render their accounts, properly atteſted, to Nathaniel Iriſh, before the firſt day of April next.

ANN M'CULLY, Adminiſtratrix
NAT. IRISH,)
DUNNING M'NAIR,) *Adminiſtrs.*
Pittſburgh, January 4, 1793.

FOR SALE,
By the Printer hereof.

A SMALL aſſortment of STATIONARY, conſiſting of Bibles, Pſalm Books, Spelling Books, Blank Books, &c. which he will diſpoſe of on a ſmall advance on coſt and carriage, to any perſon that will purchaſe the whole.

Pittſburgh, Jan. 31, 1794.

To the Public.

I Hope they will excuſe my troubling them once more with a ſhort anſwer to Mr. Gardner's laſt ſtatement of what he calls facts. So far he is right that I had the books for ſome time after the diſſolution of the partnerſhip, for this reaſon, he at that time had no ſettled home, and was obliged to be on his keeping for certain miſdemeanors, ſtill indelicate to be inſerted in the public papers—for the truth of the remainder part of his ſpeech (as I wiſh none to believe me more than him without an indifferent proof) I will refer to the courts of Waſhington, where the facts will be brought to their proper colour.

Alſo, I think it a duty incumbent on me, to let my former cuſtomers and friends know that there is no ſuch thing as a ſtore opening at the place he ſpoke of in the public papers.

JAMES M'CALL.

January 7, 1794.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Alexander Craig, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book account, as well as thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to call upon the ſubſcribers on or before the firſt day of April enſuing, with their accounts properly atteſted, that the ſaid eſtate may be adjuſted.

SARAH CRAIG,)
CHARLES CRAIG,) Admiſtrs.

The ſubſcribers propoſe purſuing the former buſineſs of keeping a Tavern and ferry; they flatter themſelves with a continuance of their former cuſtomers, and hope to merit the favor of the public in general by paying due attention.

January 15, 1794.

NOTICE

IS *hereby to thoſe who ſtand indebted to the ſubſcriber, before the commencement of the company of Campbell & Langly, of the town of Waſhington, by bond, note, or book account, are requeſted to pay the ſame to Mr. James Langly, merchant, of the town of Waſhington, on or before the firſt day of March next, otherwiſe they will be ſued. Alſo thoſe who ſtand indebted to Meſſrs. Campbells, of the town of Greenſburgh, to come in on the aforeſaid time, and make payment, otherwiſe they will be ſued.*

There are at this time opened at the aforeſaid ſtores, a neat and general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which they will ſell low for Caſh or country produce.

TERENCE CAMPBELL.

Greenſburgh, Jan. 23, 1794.

THE partnerſhip of Beaumont and Bryan being this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, all perſons indebted to the ſaid firm are hereby directed to pay off their reſpective accounts without delay to Francis Bryan, who is hereby authoriſed to receive and ſettle the ſame, and thoſe who have any demands on ſaid copartnerſhip, are deſired to call on Francis Bryan for payment, at the ſtore formerly occupied by Beaumont and Bryan near the mouth of Jacob's creek, on the Youghiogany river, where he carries on the buſineſs as uſual.

W. H. BEAUMONT,
FRANCIS BRYAN.

January 14, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

BY *Private Sale, two Town Lots, adjoining, with the improvements of a Horſe-mill tripple geered, all new and in good order, alſo a Dwelling houſe, all ſituate and laying in Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Captain Curtis, in ſaid town, or to John St. Clair, carpenter, in Pittſburgh, who will give immediate poſſeſſion.*

Dec. 20, 1793.

WHISKEY

WILL be purchaſed with Caſh by the ſubſcribers at Pittſburgh; but to accompliſh the object of trade for which it is intended, it is neceſſary any whiſkey offered for ſale to them ſhould have paid, or ſecured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inſpector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiſkey muſt be good proof, for which 3/3 per gallon will be given, and the caſh paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS
& Company.

Pittſburgh, July 4, 1793.

WILLIAM HERD,

HAS juſt received from Baltimore, and is opening for ſale at his ſtore, on the weſt ſide of the Monongahela oppoſite this place, a general aſſortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms for caſh, broken ſilver, or country produce.

January 8, 1794.

Foreign Intelligence.

On Tueſday laſt the ſloop Hiram, Captain Harris, arrived at New York from London, after 52 days paſſage. By this veſſel London papers to the 17th of November are received, from which the following are extracts:

MANHEIM, October 21.

THE republicans are now buſied entrenching themſelves about Saverne, a defile not eaſily to be penetrated. Landau has been ſummoned; but the commandant anſwered, that he would have the whole town burnt and pillaged rather than ſurrender, as he would at any rate, loſe his head were he to give up that fortreſs.

BRUSSELS, November 7.

The grand army, under the prince of Cobourg has moved forward. The head quarters have been transferred from Bermerain to Engel le fontaine.

TOURNAY, November 12.

Large detachments of troops have arrived here for the winter. Since the action at Lannoy nothing has occurred.—Moſt of the wounded officers that were here are recovered.

The few laſt days of our ſtay in the bleak plains of Ciſoing, we experienced the greateſt inconvenience; the diſpoſition the enemy betrayed to terminate the campaign, juſtified our retreat to winter quarters, a circumſtance as unexpected, as it is gratifying; at Menin, Courtray, Ypres, &c. the army is cantoned for the preſent: Ghent and Bruges are the principal poſts. The guards go to Bruſſels.

NAMUR, November 2.

By report of the peaſants, it ſeems that there has been a very warm action between Gen. Beaulieu and the French the day before yeſterday, in the neighbourhood of Philipſville.—The loſs of the Auſtrians alone is eſtimated at between 2 and 3000 men.—Waggons are gone from thence to bring in the wounded, for whom it it will be difficult to find place, as the hoſpital are already full; three large convents have alſo been converted into hoſpitals.

We have here about 5000 ſick and wounded; but at Bruſſels the number is much more conſiderable: ſo that to find linen cloth for binding up the wounds, has become an object of difficulty in the preſent diſtreſſed ſtate of the Auſtrian finances. In conſequence of which, an adverteſement was inſerted in the Journal de la Guerre, inviting his majeſty's loyal ſubjects to ſend rags, linen, &c. to the different hoſpitals.

BRUMDT, (in Alſace) October 2.

The career of our ſucceſs is checked. We have been moſt unexpectedly ſtopt by an army of 50,000 French, who have advantageouſly poſted themſelves near Straſbourg, and entrenched towards the ſide of the Saverne, we have been obliged to fall back, and to ſupport themſelves by the right wing of the Auſtrian army. We imagine that a general action is now indiſpenſable, as we cannot remain eight days in our preſent poſition without the moſt imminent hazard, and we have no longer any thing to hope from the favorable diſpoſitions of the people of Straſbourg. Our negociations were diſcovered; and the commiſſioners from the convention have ſo effectually intimidated all thoſe who were inclined to open the gates to us—ſo many of them have indeed been ſeized, and ſo many more denounced, that we dread the fate of our incurſion. This aſtoniſhing army of republicans has been formed in three days, and it ſwells like a torrent. They are half armed, and want every thing but an enthuſiaſm for liberty, which perhaps is better than our diſcipline. Our hope is, that the Swiſs Cantons will at length give up their ſyſtem of neutrality, and declare againſt theſe anarchiſts.

PARIS, November 7.

EXECUTION of PHILIP EGALITE.

This celebrated perſonage yeſterday underwent an interrogatory before the revolutionary tribunal. All that is hitherto known of what paſſed there is that being queſtioned reſpecting his intimacy with Sillery, the deputy lately executed, he anſwered, "I was attached to Sillery until the moment that I refuſed any longer to ſee him." "You have nevertheleſs (ſays the preſident) committed the care of your children to his wife who is now with them abroad." "Yes (anſwered Egalite) but that was at a time when I had no cauſe to ſuſpect Sillery."

This moſt villainous, moſt cowardly, and moſt infamous of wretches, was condemned to death at the ſame ſitting at which he was tried; and yeſterday evening, at half paſt 5 o'clock, he was executed on the Place de la Revolution, three hours after judgment was pronounced againſt him.

On the ſame day that Egalite ſuffered, and on the ſame ſcaffold, was likewiſe executed, Couſtard, another deputy of the convention.

Bailly, the late mayor, will ſoon ſuffer a ſimilar fate; he has been transferred to the Conciergerie; and ſo has General Carles.

General Houchard and Brunet, and M. Barthelemy, the author of the voyages of Anacharſis, have been alſo transferred from the Abbaye to the Conciergerie.

The total number of perſons confined in the ſeveral priſons, was yeſterday 3255.

The wife of Roland is ſhortly to appear before the revolutionary tribunal, to give information reſpecting the retreat of her huſband, or to undergo the puniſhment which was reſerved for that Ex-Miniſter.

Madame Kolli, wife of the Ex-Farmer general of that name, had obtained a ſuſpenſion of her ſentence, by declaring herſelf with child. The time for that proof being elapſed, ſhe was yeſterday delivered over to the guillotine. Lemayne, Wamſer, Lacombe, and Purguette, members of the popular commiſſion at Bourdeaux, have ſhared the ſame fate.

Execution of BRISSOT *and Twenty other Deputies.*

On the 21ſt October, Briſſot and twenty other Deputies, ſuffered the axe of the guillotine. The following is the official report publiſhed by order of the revolutionary tribunal on this head:

The tribunal, no the declaration of the jury, ſtating, that Briſſot, Vergniaud, Genſonne, Duprat, Valaze, Lehardi, Ducos, Boyer, Fonfrede, Boileau, Gardien, Duchaſtel, Sillery, Fauchet, Duperret, La Source, Carra, Reuvan, Mainville, Antiboul, Vigee,

and Laeize, are the authors or accomplices in the conſpiracy which has exiſted againſt the unity or indiviſibility of the republic: againſt the liberty and ſafety of the French people.

"Condemns the above mentioned perſons to death; declares their effects confiſcated for the uſe of the republic, and orders that the ſentence be executed in the place de la Revolution, and that it be printed and diſtributed throughout the republic."

Valaze, one of the condemned, ſtabbed himſelf after he had heard his ſentence.—The tribunal has ordered, that the carcaſe of the ſuicide be brought to the place de la Revolution, that it may be buried with the other condemned deputies in the ſame place.

On the day after their condemnation they were conveyed together, to the bloody ſcaffold; on their journey thither, ſays one of the French papers, they entered into a very ſerious and eloquent debate, reſpecting the immorality of the ſoul; on this ſubject, they are ſaid to have ultimately agreed that the intellectual ſpark ſurvives the diſſolution of the body.

The execution took place between eleven and twelve o'clock, and though performed as ſpeedily as poſſible, took up the ſpace of thirty ſix minutes.

They all preſerved a ſolid firmneſs and individually at the moment of being ſtretched upon the machine, exclaimed—"*Vive la Republic! Vive la Nation!*

Briſſot himſelf, except on this occaſion, was thoughtful and ſilent.

Sillery ſmiled and bowed on every ſide, to the ſpectators.

Fauchet the conſtitutional biſhop, was attended by a confeſſor, with whom he was much engaged in a very ſerious diſcourſe.

Carra appeared indifferent, ſaid little, and looked contemptuouſly.

Correſpondence of the Jacobins.

Rouen, October 30.

The monopolizers are exerciſing on us their perfidious manoeuvres, and we are in dreadful want of proviſions: the revolutionary army and the guillotine muſt be put in motion.

Beſancon, October 25.

We have received information that a ſecond la Vendee is preparing in the mountains of Beſancon, in which large bodies of diſaffected men have aſſembled.

Several inhabitants of the mountains have retired to the Swiſs villages of Meiſſen and Lindron.

LONDON, November 16.

Accounts received from Manheim of the 4th inſt. give a confirmation of the raiſing of the ſiege of Landau.—After a ſhort bombardment in the night of the 31ſt of October, the Pruſſians on the 1ſt of November withdrew their artillery from the batteries and returned to their camp, determined to take the town by famine only.

The French are ſtated not only to have received reinforcements on the river Saar, but they have even made movements againſt the cordon of Pruſſian troops, the latter were obliged to retreat to Pirmaſents. This is ſaid to render the poſition of the Auſtrians very precarious in expoſing their right. Reports even went ſo far as to aſſert, that the Pruſſians had been obliged to evacuate the poſt of Pirmaſents, but which is not confirmed as yet.

Yeſterday Captain Cook of the Spitfire ſloop, arrived at the admiralty office, with diſpatches from lord Hood, at Toulon, which place he left on the 31ſt of October. His diſpatches are dated the 30th, but from the ſilence obſerved reſpecting their contents, we fear they are not of the moſt agreeable nature.

Gen. O'Hara had arrived there from Gibraltar, with a reinforcement of troops and the combined forces, compoſing the garriſon, amounted to 15,000 men, who were in good health, well provided, and in good ſpirits. The Republican army was increaſing ſo rapidly, that the allies in a few days expected to be in a ſtate of ſiege.

A miſunderſtanding is ſaid to have ariſen between the Britiſh and Spaniſh admirals, relative to the command of Toulon.

Nov. 17. France has declared war againſt Genoa.

Letters from Bruſſells mention, that the celebrated Condorcet, one of the proſcribed members of the convention has found means to make his eſcape from France, and is arrived at Lauſanne in Switzerland.

By advices from Toulon to the 30th of October, we find that nothing material had taken place. On the 15th the French attacked a fort which was erecting to deſtroy one of their batteries. Two hundred of the allies were obliged to give way to ſuperior forces after the loſs of 100 men, among whom was Capt. Torriano of the 30th.

Letters from Genoa, dated October 23, mention that Gen. Carteaux and Gardam, continue to bombard the forts and navy of Toulon, but without ſucceſs. That the French Impericuſe of 40 guns, which was ſunk, had been raiſed; that a 32 pounder burſt on board the Royal George, killed 16 men, wounding ſeveral others and ſhattering the quarter deck.

A letter from Havre, dated the 2d inſt. informs us, that all the Engliſh tradeſmen and merchants, who were taken up in that city, have been releaſed, and their property reſtored to them.

The Britiſh land forces, horſe and foot, in different parts of the world, amount at preſent to 60,000 and are to be encreaſed to 85,000 effective men.

FALMOUTH, November 10.

This day arrived the Diſpatch, Hathaway, in 27 days from Philadelphia; and the Martin, Watſon, from Norfolk, in Virginia, for London. They are both under quarantine, and all communication with the ſhore is ſtopped, till an order of council arrives to releaſe them.

****

American Affairs.

AUGUSTA, December 14.

In Senate, December 12, 1793.

Reſolved, That brigadier general Glaſcock, lieutenant colonel Ambroſe Gordon, major Robert Forſyth, and the adjutant general, be requeſted to ſuperintend the ceremony of celebrating the late ſucceſſes of our French republican brethren, to take place on Saturday next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

And that his excellency the governor be requeſted to iſſue as much powder to the aforeſaid officers, as they may deem ſufficient for the occaſion.

Extract from the journal,
Thomas Watſon, Secretary.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Dec. 12, 1793.

Read and concurred.
J. M. Simmons, C. H. R.

NEW YORK, January 19.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſhip Aſtrea, from Oſtend, which place ſhe left the 28th of November. No information is to be got out of the officers. I ſent on board to learn ſome thing from the ſeamen, but they anſwer to every queſtion, *I do not know.* They were aſked whether Oſtend was not in the hands of the French, their anſwer ſtill was *I do not know.* The coffee houſe politicians were unable to make out any of the intelligence bro't by this veſſel.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated January 16.

"An American veſſel has arrived here from Cadiz. She fell in with an Engliſh 74, in a diſtreſſed condition. The captain of this ſhip informed the American, that there had been a ſevere engagement between the two fleets, and that the Engliſh, after being much injured put into Torbay." Extract of a letter from Fayetteville, (N. C.) dated January 6.

"Two gentlemen juſt arrived here from Charleſton, report, that a French 20 gun ſhip and an Engliſh 18 gun frigate had a ſevere engagement near the harbour; that the Engliſh ſhip was taken and brought into Charleſton, in conſequence of which a riot took place between the French and Engliſh on ſhore, and that a city conſtable was killed in ſuppreſſing the fracas."

Jan. 25. A ſhip of 18 guns is arrived at Norfolk, Virginia, from Breſt in 7 weeks—and we hear that preparations were making to fire a feu de joy at Norfolk, on account of the news this ſhip has brought.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, January 19.

"The new ſhip Harriot, Captain Norman, arrived here yeſterday from Havre de Grace, which place he left the 7th November. The captain whom I have converſed with, contradicts the account of the duke of York's being a priſoner, and the recapture of Toulon. He gives a favorable account of the French affairs generally, ſays they are building 8 or 10 large frigates at Havre, and a number of flat bottomed boats, for the purpoſe of making a deſcent on the Engliſh coaſt—that while he lay there they built and completed a frigate of 44 guns, ready for ſea, in 42 days—What cannot thoſe people do?

Colonel E. Oſwald, arrived at Philadelphia on the 21ſt ult. from Havre de Grace, which place he left the 9th November. We hear that Col. Oſwald has brought diſpatches for the Secretary of State, and M. Genet.—By him we learn, that Petion, Condorcet, and Le Brun, late miniſter of foreign affairs, had made their eſcape.

We are informed, that the Amboy paſſage boat, which left New York on Chriſtmas laſt, and mentioned in our paper of Saturday, was caſt away on Long Iſland ſhore, and every perſon (upwards of 20) periſhed. Among the number were ſeveral young perſons whoſe parents reſide in New York.

The riot which we mentioned in our laſt, as having taken place in Burlington, New Jerſey, was occaſioned by oppoſition to a law of that ſtate impoſing fines for non performance of militia duties. We alſo learn that it was quelled without any great difficulty.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated Nov. 5, 1793.

"Inſurance upon American property at preſent cannot be done under 8 or 10 per cent. the French now take all neutral ſhips bound to or from an enemy's port, and the Algerines have declared war againſt every power that are not at war with France, which is the reaſon that the French are taking all neutral ſhips. It is reported that ſeveral American ſhips have ſince been taken by the Algerines; 8 or 10 per cent. may appear to you very high for inſurance, but it cannot be done for leſs, I was informed this day at Lloyds, that he ſaw 10 per cent. given, Engliſh ſhips can be done at 7 and a half per cent. You know the inſurance therefore make the beſt of what you have."

****

Blank Indentures for ſale at the Printing Office.

UNITED STATES.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, January 6, 1794.

THE report of the committee on the ſubject of the military eſtabliſhment of the United States, which propoſes an addition of one dollar per month to the preſent pay, was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

It was moved to make the monthly pay 5 inſtead of 4, as propoſed by the committee. After ſome converſation the propoſition was loſt by a very conſiderable majority.

An amendment was then offered by Mr. Clark, for the addition of four ounces of flour, and four ounces of meat to the preſent rations.

After ſome time ſpent in the conſideration of this propoſition, it was moved to amend it by ſtriking out the four ounces of meat. This amendment failed, and the original propoſition was withdrawn to give the members time to enquire into the preſent ſtate of the rations.

It was next propoſed to grant each ſoldier 100 acres of land, and a right of pre-emption to 100 more, in the vicinity of ſome of our poſts, provided they make an actual ſettlement and reſide one year in that vicinity.

This propoſition was alſo loſt.

It was then moved, that the widows and orphans of the ſoldiers and officers who ſhall be in ſervice, belonging to preſent eſtabliſhment, ſhall be entitled to years half pay.

It was moved to appoint a committee to enquire whether any and what alteration ought to be made in the rations of the army of the U. States.

TUESDAY, January 7.

The petition for an encreaſe of ſalary to perſons employed in the public offices was moved to be referred to a committe. This motion was negatived.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident, ſuggeſting the propriety of creating an office of ſuperintendant of ſupplies under the war department. He alſo tranſmitted an account of contingent expences out of the ſum of 10,000 dollars appropriated.

WEDNESDAY, January 8.

A communication was received from the ſecretary of the treaſury containing a ſtatement of the tonnage of the United States and of the progreſs of their commerce ſince the eſtabliſhment of the federal government, read and ordered to be printed.

The committee appointed to enquire whether any and what alteration would be proper to be made in the rations of the troops of the United States, brought in a report, which was read and laid on the table.

THURSDAY, January 9.

The houſe proceeded to conſider the amendment agreed to by the committee of the whole, to the bill for completing and better ſupporting the military eſtabliſhment of the United States.

This amendment was, the clauſe propoſed by Mr. J. Wadſworth, making a proviſion of half pay, for the widows and orphans of the officers and ſoldiers; and was diſagreed to by the houſe—this vote left the bill as it originally ſtood.

FRIDAY, January 10.

Mr. Nicholas of the committee appointed to examine and report, on the confidential communications of the Preſident of the United States, relative to Algiers, brought in a report which was read and laid on the table.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, reſpecting the ap-

and Lacaze, are the authors or accomplices in the conspiracy which has existed against the unity or indivisibility of the republic: against the liberty and safety of the French people.

"Condemns the above mentioned persons to death; declares their effects confiscated for the use of the republic, and orders that the sentence be executed in the place de la Revolution, and that it be printed and distributed throughout the republic."

Valaze, one of the condemned, stabbed himself after he had heard his sentence.—The tribunal has ordered, that the carcase of the suicide be brought to the place de la Revolution, that it may be buried with the other condemned deputies in the same place.

On the day after their condemnation they were conveyed together, to the bloody scaffold; on their journey thither, says one of the French papers, they entered into a very serious and eloquent debate, respecting the immortality of the soul; on this subject, they are said to have ultimately agreed that the intellectual spark survives the dissolution of the body.

The execution took place between eleven and twelve o'clock, and though performed as speedily as possible, took up the space of thirty six minutes.

They all preserved a solid firmness and individually at the moment of being stretched upon the machine, exclaimed—"*Vive la Republic! Vive la Nation!*

Brissot himself, except on this occasion, was thoughtful and silent.

Sillery smiled and bowed on every side, to the spectators.

Fauchet the constitutional bishop, was attended by a confessor, with whom he was much engaged in a very serious discourse.

Carra appeared indifferent, said little, and looked contemptuously.

Correspondence of the Jacobins.

Rouen, October 30.

The monopolizers are exercising on us their perfidious manœuvres, and we are in dreadful want of provisions: the revolutionary army and the guillotine must be put in motion.

Besancon, October 25.

We have received information that a second la Vendee is preparing in the mountains of Besancon, in which large bodies of disaffected men have assembled.

Several inhabitants of the mountains have retired to the Swiss villages of Mesfier and Lindron.

LONDON, November 16.

Accounts received from Manheim of the 4th inst. give a confirmation of the raising of the siege of Landau.—After a short bombardment in the night of the 28th of October, the Prussians on the 1st of November withdrew their artillery from the batteries and returned to their camp, determined to take the town by famine only.

The French are stated not only to have received reinforcements on the river Saar, but they have even made movements against the cordon of Prussian troops, the latter were obliged to retreat to Pirmasens. This is said to render the position of the Austrians very precarious in exposing their right. Reports even went so far as to assert, that the Prussians had been obliged to evacuate the post of Pirmasens, but which is not confirmed as yet.

Yesterday Captain Cook of the Spitfire sloop, arrived at the admiralty office, with dispatches from lord Hood, at Toulon, which place he left on the 31st of October. His dispatches are dated the 30th, but from the silence observed respecting their contents, we fear they are not of the most agreeable nature.

Gen. O'Hara had arrived there from Gibraltar, with a reinforcement of troops and the combined forces, composing the garrison, amounted to 15,000 men, who were in good health, well provided, and in good spirits. The Republican army was increasing so rapidly, that the allies in a few days expected to be in a state of siege.

A misunderstanding is said to have arisen between the British and Spanish admirals, relative to the command of Toulon.

Nov. 17. France has declared war against Genoa.

Letters from Brussells mention, that the celebrated Condorcet, one of the proscribed members of the convention has found means to make his escape from France, and is arrived at Lausanne in Switzerland.

By advices from Toulon to the 30th of October, we find that nothing material had taken place. On the 15th the French attacked a fort which was erecting to destroy one of their batteries. Two hundred of the allies were obliged to give way to superior forces after the loss of 100 men, among whom was Capt. Torriano of the 30th.

Letters from Genoa, dated October 23, mention that Gen. Carteaux and Gardam, continue to bombard the forts and navy of Toulon, but without success. That the French Impériuse of 40 guns, which was sunk, had been raised; that a 32 pounder burst on board the Royal George, killed 16 men, wounding several others and shattering the quarter deck.

A letter from Havre, dated the 2d inst. informs us, that all the English tradesmen and merchants, who were taken up in that city, have been released, and their property restored to them.

The British land forces, horse and foot, in different parts of the world, amount at present to 60,000 and are to be encreased to 85,000 effective men.

FALMOUTH, November 10.

This day arrived the Dispatch, Hathaway, in 27 days from Philadelphia; and the Martin, Watson, from Norfolk, in Virginia, for London. They are both under quarantine, and all communication with the shore is stopped, till an order of council arrives to release them.

****

American Affairs.

AUGUSTA, December 14.

In Senate, December 12, 1793.

Resolved, That brigadier general Glascock, lieutenant colonel Ambrose Gordon, major Robert Forsyth, and the adjutant general, be requested to superintend the ceremony of celebrating the late successes of our French republican brethren, to take place on Saturday next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

And that his excellency the governor be requested to issue as much powder to the aforesaid officers, as they may deem sufficient for the occasion.

Extract from the journal,
Thomas Watson, Secretary.

In the House of Representatives, Dec. 12, 1793.

Read and concurred.
J. M. Simmons, C. H. R.

NEW YORK, January 19.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Astrea, from Ostend, which place she left the 28th of November. No information is to be got out of the officers. I sent on board to learn some thing from the seamen, but they answer to every question, *I do not know.* They were asked whether Ostend was not in the hands of the French, their answer still was *I do not know.* The coffee house politicians were unable to make out any of the intelligence bro't by this vessel.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated January 16.

"An American vessel has arrived here from Cadiz. She fell in with an English 74, in a distressed condition. The captain of this ship informed the American, that there had been a severe engagement between the two fleets, and that the English, after being much injured put into Torbay."

Extract of a letter from Fayetteville, (N. C.) dated January 6.

"Two gentlemen just arrived here from Charleston, report, that a French 20 gun ship and an English 18 gun frigate had a severe engagement near the harbour; that the English ship was taken and brought into Charleston, in consequence of which a riot took place between the French and English on shore, and that a city constable was killed in suppressing the fracas."

Jan. 25. A ship of 18 guns is arrived at Norfolk, Virginia, from Brest in 7 weeks—and we hear that preparations were making to fire a feu de joy at Norfolk, on account of the news this ship has brought.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, January 19.

"The new ship Harriot, Captain Norman, arrived here yesterday from Havre de Grace, which place he left the 7th November. The captain whom I have conversed with, contradicts the account of the duke of York's being a prisoner, and the recapture of Toulon. He gives a favorable account of the French affairs generally, says they are building 8 or 10 large frigates at Havre, and a number of flat bottomed boats, for the purpose of making a descent on the English coast—that while he lay there they built and completed a frigate of 44 guns, ready for sea, in 42 days—What cannot those people do?

Colonel E. Oswald, arrived at Philadelphia on the 21st ult. from Havre de Grace, which place he left the 9th November. We hear that Col. Oswald has brought dispatches for the Secretary of State, and M. Genet.—By him we learn, that Petion, Condorcet, and Le Brun, late minister of foreign affairs, had made their escape.

We are informed, that the Amboy passage boat, which left New York on Christmas last, and mentioned in our paper of Saturday, was cast away on Long Island shore, and every person (upwards of 20) perished. Among the number were several young persons whose parents reside in New York.

The riot which we mentioned in our last, as having taken place in Burlington, New Jersey, was occasioned by opposition to a law of that state imposing fines for non performance of militia duties. We also learn that it was quelled without any great difficulty.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated Nov. 5, 1793.

"Insurance upon American property at present cannot be done under 8 or 10 per cent. the French now take all neutral ships bound to or from an enemy's port, and the Algerines have declared war against every power that are not at war with France, which is the reason that the French are taking all neutral ships. It is reported that several American ships have since been taken by the Algerines; 8 or 10 per cent. may appear to you very high for insurance, but it cannot be done for less, I was informed this day at Lloyds, that he saw 10 per cent. given, English ships can be done at 7 and a half per cent. You know the insurance, therefore make the best of what you have."

****

Blank Indentures for sale at the Printing Office.

UNITED STATES.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, January 6, 1794.

THE report of the committee on the subject of the military establishment of the United States, which proposes an addition of one dollar per month to the present pay, was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

It was moved to make the monthly pay 5 instead of 4, as proposed by the committee. After some conversation the proposition was lost by a very considerable majority.

An amendment was then offered by Mr. Clark, for the addition of four ounces of flour, and four ounces of meat to the present rations.

After some time spent in the consideration of this proposition, it was moved to amend it by striking out the four ounces of meat. This amendment failed, and the original proposition was withdrawn to give the members time to enquire into the present state of the rations.

It was next proposed to grant each soldier 100 acres of land, and a right of pre-emption to 100 more, in the vicinity of some of our posts, provided they make an actual settlement and reside one year in that vicinity.

This proposition was also lost.

It was then moved, that the widows and orphans of the soldiers and officers who shall be in service, belonging to present establishment, shall be entitled to years half pay.

It was moved to appoint a committee to enquire whether any and what alteration ought to be made in the rations of the army of the U. States.

TUESDAY, January 7.

The petition for an encrease of salary to persons employed in the public offices was moved to be referred to a committe. This motion was negatived.

A message was received from the President, suggesting the propriety of creating an office of superintendant of supplies under the war department. He also transmitted an account of contingent expences out of the sum of 10,000 dollars appropriated.

WEDNESDAY, January 8.

A communication was received from the secretary of the treasury containing a statement of the tonnage of the United States and of the progress of their commerce since the establishment of the federal government, read and ordered to be printed.

The committee appointed to enquire whether any and what alteration would be proper to be made in the rations of the troops of the United States, brought in a report which was read and laid on the table.

THURSDAY, January 9.

The house proceeded to consider the amendment agreed to by the committee of the whole, to the bill for completing and better supporting the military establishment of the United States.

This amendment was, the clause proposed by Mr. J. Wadsworth, making a provision of half pay, for the widows and orphans of the officers and soldiers; and was disagreed to by the house—this vote left the bill as it originally stood.

FRIDAY, January 10.

Mr. Nicholas of the committee appointed to examine and report, on the confidential communications of the President of the United States, relative to Algiers, brought in a report which was read and laid on the table.

A message from the President of the United States, respecting the ap-

pointment of a ſuperintendant of the iſſues of ſupplies was taken into conſideration, and referred to a ſpecial committee to report on the expediency of the appointment of ſuch officer.

Adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, January 13.

Sundry petitions were diſpoſed of.

The houſe then, agreeable to the order of the day, went in committee of the whole, on the report of the ſecretary of ſtate, relative to the ſituation of our commercial relations with foreign countries, and after conſiderable progreſs, the committee roſe, and the houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 14.

The ſubject of our commercial intercourſe with foreign nations, was taken up early in the day in committee of the whole. The committee roſe, and the houſe adjourned an hour earlier than common, owing to the ſenſation which the receipt of an account of the recapture of Toulon and the capture of the duke of York and his army, produced.

WEDNESDAY, January 15.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, communicating a letter from M. Genet, miniſter plenipotentiary of the republic of France to the United States, dated 20th December, 1793; and a copy of the proceeding of the legiſlature of South Carolina. The letter was read—it ſtates that the miniſter had not authoriſed the enrolling, arming and equipping of an armed force in any part of the territory of the United States, but that purſuant to authority and inſtructions from the executive council of the French republic, he had delivered commiſſions to ſundry republican citizens in the ſtate of South Carolina, who had determined to expatriate themſelves—theſe perſons were to go to join the people called ſavages, to fight under the orders of the French republic, againſt their enemies the Engliſh & Spaniards.

The proceedings of the legiſlature of South Carolina, relative to this buſineſs were then read, by which it appears that a number of perſons in that ſtate, had accepted commiſſions from Mr. Genet; that they had proceeded to enliſt ſundry perſons; theſe when embodied, were to rendezvous in Georgia, and to act on the Spaniſh ſettlements on the frontiers, or otherwiſe in conjunction, if a French fleet ſhould appear on the ſouthern coaſt.

A reſolution received from the ſenate, propoſing an amendment to the conſtitution, was read and laid on the table. This refers to the ſuability of ſtates.

THURSDAY, January 16.

A meſſage was received and read from the Preſident of the U. States, communicating intelligence recently received from Europe. This intelligence was contained in extracts of letters which originated in a correſpondence between our miniſter at Paris, and the French miniſter for foreign affairs, relative to ſundry commercial tranſactions; the detention of American veſſels in the harbour of France; and the capture of the American ſhip Laurens, &c. There was one paper written in French, which it was directed ſhould be tranſlated.

A communication was received from the ſecretary of the treaſury, containing ſtatements reſpecting the loan offices; read and laid on the table.

FRIDAY, January 17.

After the reading and diſpoſing of ſome other petitions, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the appropriation bill. It was obſerved that ſome of the items in this bill for defraying the contingent charges of government were conſiderably increaſed from the former appropriations. It was moved therefore for the riſing of the committee, that a ſelect committee be appointed to conſider and report on the propriety of that increaſe. The committee roſe, and a ſelect committee was appointed

---

MONDAY, January 20.

Mr. Fitzſimons, from the committee appointed for the purpoſe, bro't in a report which was read the firſt time, and by ſpecial order read a ſecond time: 150 copies of it is to be printed, and referred to the committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union.

The above report contains an eſtimate of the naval force ſufficient to protect the American commerce from the piratical cruizers of the Algerines, ſtating, that 4 frigates of 44 guns each, with 320 men to each frigate, and two 20 gun ſhips, would effectually anſwer the purpoſe. The committee recommend an additional duty on tonnage and on ſundry articles of merchandize, as the means for effecting this object, concluding with a reſolution that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill conformably to the report.

Mr. Fitzſimons made a motion, that the committee appointed for the purpoſe of bringing in an eſtimate for the defence of the harbours of the United States, ſhould be augmented by five or ſix more members, ſo as to conſtitute one member for every ſtate in the union: this motion was agreed to.

TUESDAY, January 21.

The memorial of ſeveral volunteers engaged in the ſervice of the United States, in the years 1775 and 1776, on the expedition to Canada, was preſented, read, and referred to the ſecretary for the department of war.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States was received, covering ſome communications relative to the collection of the duties impoſed by law on ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, and a copy of the laws paſſed in the territory of the United States, north weſt and ſouth weſt of the river Ohio. Laid on the table.

WEDNESDAY, January 22.

The ſpeaker laid before the houſe a letter from the ſecretary for the department of war, announcing of the agreeable intelligence of the ratification of peace with the Creek Indians, by the agency and interpoſition of Mr. Seagrove, agent for Indian affairs in the ſouthern department.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States was received, covering ſome extracts of letters from the American miniſter in London.—Theſe were read and purported, that England is deſirous of continuing on friendly terms with this country; that the American ſufferers will receive ſatisfaction; alſo an extract from their court of admiralty, relative to freight, &c. and the conduct to be obſerved towards the neutral powers. That Genoa and Tuſcany are forced from their neutrality by a ſquadron of Britiſh and Spaniſh ſhips of war, which entered their ports and captured ſeveral French veſſels; and that veſſels from Pennſylvania, Delaware and New Jerſey, were obliged to perform a quarantine of 14 days.

THURSDAY, January 23.

The engroſſed bill, entitled "an act for completing and better eſtabliſhing the military eſtabliſhment of the United States," was read the third time, and paſſed. Ordered, That it be ſent to the ſenate for their concurrence.

The houſe, agreeably to the order of the day, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on report of the ſecretary of ſtate, relative to the privileges and reſtrictions of the commerce of the United States in foreign countries. After conſiderable debate the committee roſe, reported progreſs and had leave to ſit again.

Adjourned.

Pittſburgh, February 8.

The Preſident of the United States has ſent a meſſage to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, informing them, that in anſwer to his communication to the government of France aſking the recal of their miniſter, he received aſſurances of their unequivocal diſapprobation of his conduct, and a promiſe that his recal ſhould be expedited without delay.

It is ſincerely to be wiſhed, ſays a correſpondent, that our Executive will, if he already has not, immediately recal our miniſter at Paris, as his conduct there, (being an avowed ariſtocrat) has drawn on him the contempt of the whole French nation.

Extract of a letter from Bucks County.

"I am happy to hear that our aſſembly has it in contemplation to aboliſh the preſent eſtabliſhment of aſſociate judges. I muſt confeſs I expected they would have unſaddled us of this unneceſſary tax before this time, as they muſt be convinced, it will be quite as agreeable to the people, that the juſtices fill that ſtation as heretofore; and it is preſumed they will not expect any compenſation.

"The juſtices commonly have recognizances to return, or other buſineſs to tranſact, every term. They can in addition, do their duty on the bench as judges, which will be a great advantage to them in their official capacity as juſtices of the peace. It will at the ſame time take off a tax from the people, of £. 4,400 per annum, and the buſineſs I have not a doubt, be as well done as at preſent."

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL

PHILADELPHIA, February 1.

The captain of a veſſel arrived this week from Ireland brings word, that half of a corps of 1800 horſe which were landed at Oſtend from England were cut off by the French two days after their arrival. The captain himſelf ſold horſes to thoſe who were ſent to ſupply the deficiency occaſioned by their loſs.

A preſs gang at Plymouth, he alſo informs, had been attacked, and the whole number, except two, killed by the populace.

A French ſhip of 20 guns is arrived at Norfolk; ſhe has been firing almoſt inceſſantly ſince arrival on account of the late ſucceſſes of the French armies againſt the combined deſpots; the particulars have not yet been publiſhed but the officers of the ſhip ſay that their affairs are in the moſt proſperous ſtate; that rebellion has ceaſed and ſince the diſmiſſion of the nobility from their army and navy that treachery is baniſhed and one ſpirit now pervades the whole republic.

The ſenate have reſolved that the bill for compleating and better ſupporting the military eſtabliſhment of the United States do not paſs.

A London paper of November 13 ſays, "A gentleman lately arrived from Paris, and who had been ſeveral times in company with Thomas Paine, the outlaw, declares that he is in daily expectation of terminating his career by the guillotine, to which he has made up his mind. His voting to ſend Louis XVI. to America, is the cauſe aſſigned, which renders him a ſuſpicious character there."

ANECDOTE.

AN Engliſh wit was obſerving the other day, that from the *puff paſte* ſtyle of the French Generals, he imagined they had once been Cooks: "There is no doubt of that," replied a Yankee, "and they have lately proved themſelves Good Cooks, in *diſhing up* ſo handſomely your countrymen near *Dunkirk*."

ANY perſon wanting LIME, may be ſupplied with any quantity at my Kiln at Nine Pence per buſhel, or One Shilling if delivered in Pittſburgh any time after the firſt of April next.

JOHN MOSSMAN.

Mount Pleaſant, Feb. 5, 1794.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in October laſt, two Steers, ſuppoſed to be two years old. The one is a Black, with a white ſtripe down the back, and both ears cropt and ſlit; the other Red, ear marked in the ſame manner. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

BARTHOLEMEW DENNIS.

Allegheny county, Feb. 4, 1794.

AT the requeſt of Mr. ANDREW BOGGS, of Waſhington county, I certify, that no application was ever made from him to me, or from me to him, for the appointing him an officer in the revenue, nor can I conceive how his neighbours could charge him with a thing never thought of by me, unleſs they judged from his honeſty and integrity, that he was a proper perſon to fill ſuch an office; beſides, there is officers already ſufficient for that county, unleſs the people would get better tempered, which I hope will ſoon be the caſe.

JOHN NEVILL, Inſpector of the Revenue.

January 31, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe who are indebted to the ſubſcriber are requeſted to come and ſettle off all their accounts, on or before the 15th inſtant.

SAMUEL SEMPLE.

Pittſburgh, February 7, 1794.

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office, Beaſford, January 1, 1794.

THOMAS *Crawford, William Murray, Robert Hamil, Charles Taggart, James Allen, Andrew Brown, Joſeph M'Ferran, Goſper Myers, Solomon Linn, A la Citoyenne Pierrot, Joſeph Ward, Aaron Buckley, John Galliſay, Conrad Playſinger, James Allen, John Neil, Lt. Col. Wibert, Maze M'Clung, John Armſtrong, Andrew Fee, Alexander Hunter, Moſes Shaw, John Hopkins, Philſon and Fletcher.*

Was committed to the Jail of Weſtmoreland county, a Negro MAN who calls himſelf ABRAHAM, and ſays he ran away from a James Caldwell, of Ohio county. He appears to be upwards of 40 years old, and was once in this jail before, at which time he ſaid he had ran away from near Baltimore. Alſo, a young Negro Man who calls himſelf RICHARD, and ſays he belongs to Thomas Clare, of Fayette county. The owners are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away.

TIMOTHY BUELL, Jailor.

Greenſburgh, Dec. 26, 1793.

CAME to the houſe of the ſubſcriber living in Pittſburgh, a black HEIFER, riſing two years old, no mark or brand perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away in three weeks from this date, or ſhe will be ſold to pay her expences.

DANIEL M'HENRY.

January 4, 1794.

pointment of a ſuperintendent of the iſſues of ſupplies was taken into conſideration, and referred to a ſpecial committee to report on the expediency of the appointment of ſuch officer.
Adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, January 13.

Sundry petitions were diſpoſed of. The houſe then, agreeable to the order of the day, went in committee of the whole, on the report of the ſecretary of ſtate, relative to the ſituation of our commercial relations with foreign countries, and after conſiderable progreſs, the committee roſe, and the houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 14.

The ſubject of our commercial intercourſe with foreign nations, was taken up early in the day in committee of the whole. The committee roſe, and the houſe adjourned an hour earlier than common, owing to the ſenſation which the receipt of an account of the recapture of Toulon and the capture of the duke of York and his army, produced.

WEDNESDAY, January 15.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, communicating a letter from M. Genet, miniſter plenipotentiary of the republic of France to the United States, dated 20th December, 1793; and a copy of the proceeding of the legiſlature of South Carolina. The letter was read—it ſtates that the miniſter had not authoriſed the enrolling, arming and equipping of an armed force in any part of the territory of the United States, but that purſuant to authority and inſtructions from the executive council of the French republic, he had delivered commiſſions to ſundry republican citizens in the ſtate of South Carolina, who had determined to expatriate themſelves—theſe perſons were to go to join the people called ſavages, to fight under the orders of the French republic, againſt their enemies the Engliſh & Spaniards.

The proceedings of the legiſlature of South Carolina, relative to this buſineſs were then read, by which it appears that a number of perſons in that ſtate, had accepted commiſſions from Mr. Genet; that they had proceeded to enliſt ſundry perſons; theſe when embodied, were to rendezvous in Georgia, and to act on the Spaniſh ſettlements on the frontiers, or otherwiſe in conjunction, if a French fleet ſhould appear on the ſouthern coaſt.

A reſolution received from the ſenate, propoſing an amendment to the conſtitution, was read and laid on the table. Thoſe refers to the ſuability of ſtates.

THURSDAY, January 16.

A meſſage was received and read from the Preſident of the U. States, communicating intelligence recently received from Europe. This intelligence was contained in extracts of letters which originated in a correſpondence between our miniſter at Paris, and the French miniſter for foreign affairs, relative to ſundry commercial tranſactions; the detention of American veſſels in the harbour of France; and the capture of the American ſhip Laurens, &c. There was one paper written in French, which it was directed ſhould be tranſlated.

A communication was received from the ſecretary of the treaſury, containing ſtatements reſpecting the loan offices; read and laid on the table.

FRIDAY, January 17.

After the reading and diſpoſing of ſome other petitions, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the appropriation bill. It was obſerved that ſome of the items in this bill for defraying the contingent charges of government were conſiderably increaſed from the former appropriations. It was moved therefore for the riſing of the committee, that a ſelect committee be appointed to conſider and report on the propriety of that increaſe. The committee roſe, and a ſelect committtee was appointed

MONDAY, January 20.

Mr. Fitzſimons, from the committee appointed for the purpoſe, bro't in a report which was read the firſt time, and by ſpecial order read a ſecond time: 150 copies of it is to be printed, and referred to the committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union.

The above report contains an eſtimate of the naval force ſufficient to protect the American commerce from the piratical cruizers of the Algerines, ſtating, that 4 frigates of 44 guns each, with 320 men to each frigate, and two 20 gun ſhips, would effectually anſwer the purpoſe. The committee recommend an additional duty on tonnage and on ſundry articles of merchandize, as the means for effecting this object, concluding with a reſolution that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill conformably to the report.

Mr. Fitzſimons made a motion, that the committee appointed for the purpoſe of bringing in an eſtimate for the defence of the harbours of the United States, ſhould be augmented by five or ſix more members, ſo as to conſtitute one member for every ſtate in the union: this motion was agreed to.

TUESDAY, January 21.

The memorial of ſeveral volunteers engaged in the ſervice of the United States, in the years 1775 and 1776, on the expedition to Canada, was preſented, read, and referred to the ſecretary for the department of war.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States was received, covering ſome communications relative to the collection of the duties impoſed by law on ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, and a copy of the laws paſſed in the territory of the United States, north weſt and ſouth weſt of the river Ohio. Laid on the table.

WEDNESDAY, January 22.

The ſpeaker laid before the houſe a letter from the ſecretary for the department of war, announcing of the agreeable intelligence of the ratification of peace with the Creek Indians, by the agency and interpoſition of Mr. Seagrove, agent for Indian affairs in the ſouthern department.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States was received, covering ſome extracts of letters from the American miniſter in London.—Theſe were read and purported, that England is deſirous of continuing on friendly terms with this country; that the American ſufferers will receive ſatisfaction; alſo an extract from their court of admiralty, relative to freight, &c. and the conduct to be obſerved towards the neutral powers. That Genoa and Tuſcany are forced from their neutrality by a ſquadron of Britiſh and Spaniſh ſhips of war, which entered their ports and captured ſeveral French veſſels; and that veſſels from Pennſylvania, Delaware and New Jerſey, were obliged to perform a quarantine of 14 days.

THURSDAY, January 23.

The engroſſed bill, entitled "an act for completing and better eſtabliſhing the military eſtabliſhment of the United States," was read the third time, and paſſed. Ordered, That it be ſent to the ſenate for their concurrence.

The houſe, agreeably to the order of the day, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on report of the ſecretary of ſtate, relative to the privileges and reſtrictions of the commerce of the United States in foreign countries. After conſiderable debate the committee roſe, reported progreſs and had leave to ſit again.
Adjourned.

Pittſburgh, February 8.

The Preſident of the United States has ſent a meſſage to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, informing them, that in anſwer to his communication to the government of France aſking the recal of their miniſter, he received aſſurances of their unequivocal diſapprobation of his conduct, and a promiſe that his recal ſhould be expedited without delay.

It is ſincerely to be wiſhed, ſays a correſpondent, that our Executive will, if he already has not, immediately recal our miniſter at Paris, as his conduct there, (being an avowed ariſtocrat) has drawn on him the contempt of the whole French nation.

Extract of a letter from Bucks County.

"I am happy to hear that our aſſembly has it in contemplation to aboliſh the preſent eſtabliſhment of aſſociate judges. I muſt confeſs I expected they would have unſaddled us of this unneceſſary tax before this time, as they muſt be convinced, it will be quite as agreeable to the people, that the juſtices fill that ſtation as heretofore; and it is preſumed they will not expect any compenſation.

"The juſtices commonly have recognizances to return, or other buſineſs to tranſact, every term. They can in addition, do their duty on the bench as judges, which will be a great advantage to them in their official capacity as juſtices of the peace. It will at the ſame time take off a tax from the people, of £. 4,400 per annum, and the buſineſs I have not a doubt, be as well done as at preſent."

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL

PHILADELPHIA, February 1.

The captain of a veſſel arrived this week from Ireland brings word, that half of a corps of 1800 horſe which were landed at Oſtend from England were cut off by the French two days after their arrival. The captain himſelf ſold horſes to thoſe who were ſent to ſupply the deficiency occaſioned by their loſs.

A preſs gang at Plymouth, he alſo informs, had been attacked, and the whole number, except two, killed by the populace.

A French ſhip of 20 guns is arrived at Norfolk; ſhe has been firing almoſt inceſſantly ſince arrival on account of the late ſucceſſes of the French armies againſt the combined deſpots; the particulars have not yet been publiſhed but the officers of the ſhip ſay that their affairs are in the moſt proſperous ſtate; that rebellion has ceaſed and ſince the diſmiſſion of the nobility from their army and navy that treachery is baniſhed and one ſpirit now pervades the whole republic.

The ſenate have reſolved that the bill for compleating and better ſupporting the military eſtabliſhment of the United States do not paſs.

A London paper of November 13 ſays, "A gentleman lately arrived from Paris, and who had been ſeveral times in company with Thomas Paine, the outlaw, declares that he is in daily expectation of terminating his career by the guillotine, to which he has made up his mind. His voting to ſend Louis XVI. to America, is the cauſe aſſigned, which renders him a ſuſpicious character there."

ANECDOTE.

AN Engliſh wit was obſerving the other day, that from the *puff paſte* ſtyle of the French Generals, he imagined they had once been Cooks: "There is no doubt of that," replied a Yankee, "and they have lately proved themſelves Good Cooks, in *diſhing up* ſo handſomely your countrymen near *Dunkirk*."?

ANY perſon wanting LIME, may be ſupplied with any quantity at my Kiln at Nine Pence per buſhel, or One Shilling if delivered in Pittſburgh any time after the firſt of April next.

JOHN MOSSMAN.

Mount Pleaſant, Feb. 5, 1794.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in October laſt, two Steers, ſuppoſed to be two years old. The one is a Black, with a white ſtripe down the back, and both ears cropt and ſlit; the other Red, ear marked in the ſame manner. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

BARTHOLEMEW DENNIS.

Allegheny county, Feb. 4, 1794.

AT the requeſt of Mr. ANDREW BOGGS, of Waſhington county, I certify, that no application was ever made from him to me, or from me to him, for the appointing him an officer in the revenue, nor can I conceive how his neighbours could charge him with a thing never thought of by me, unleſs they judged from his honeſty and integrity, that he was a proper perſon to fill ſuch an office; beſides, there is officers already ſufficient for that county, unleſs the people would get better tempered, which I hope will ſoon be the caſe.

JOHN NEVILL, Inſpector of the Revenue.

January 31, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe who are indebted to the ſubſcriber are requeſted to come and ſettle off all their accounts, on or before the 15th inſtant.

SAMUEL SEMPLE.

Pittſburgh, February 7, 1794.

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office, Beaford, January 1, 1794.

THOMAS *Crawford, William Murray, Robert Hamil, Charles Taggart, James Allen, Andrew Brown, Joſeph M'Ferran, Goſper Myers, Solomon Linn, A la Citoyenne Pierrot, Joſeph Ward, Aaron Buckley, John Gallafey, Conrad Playſinger, James Allen, John Neil, Lt. Col. Wilkert, Maze M'Clung, John Armſtrong, Andrew Fee, Alexander Hunter, Moſes Shaw, John Hopkins, Philſin and Fletcher.*

Was committed to the Jail of Weſtmoreland county, a Negro MAN who calls himſelf ABRAHAM, and ſays he ran away from a James Caldwell, of Ohio county. He appears to be upwards of 40 years old, and was once in this jail before, at which time he ſaid he had ran away from near Baltimore. Alſo, a young Negro Man who calls himſelf RICHARD, and ſays he belongs to Thomas Clare, of Fayette county. The owners are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away.

TIMOTHY BUELL, Jailor.

Greenſburgh, Dec. 26, 1793.

CAME to the houſe of the ſubſcriber living in Pittſburgh, a black HEIFER, riſing two years old, no mark or brand perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away in three weeks from this date, or ſhe will be ſold to pay her expences. DANIEL M'HENRY.

January 4, 1794.

To Gen. NEVILL.

SIR,

I HAVE two ſtills which I have long been at a loſs what to do with. I cannot afford to let them go idle. I cannot convienently ſell them, nor can I perſuade myſelf to uſe them until I am ſatisfied of ſome doubts which I take the liberty of propoſing to you: and though I know that in ſtrictneſs it is no part of your duty as an officer to ſatisfy ſuch enquiries, yet as your office muſt neceſſarily have given you a perfect knowledge of what I wiſh to be informed; and if even your natural diſpoſition had not, muſt have inclined you to make every thing within it as eaſy to your fellow citizens as poſſible, I entertain a confidence that I ſhall not be diſappointed.

From the advertiſements in the newſpapers I underſtand that we can no longer expect to diſtill without paying the duty. But the length and variety of the exciſe law renders it difficult for even a diligent enquirer to aſcertain the proper objects on which its ſeveral regulations operate Theſe muſt be known to you. Have the goodneſs therefore to put a few lines in the newſpaper, giving information.

1. Whether ſpirits diſtilled from materials of the growth of the United States in any other place than a city, town, or village may be removed from the diſtillery without the conſent and preſence of an exciſe officer, any time between ſun-ſetting and ſun riſing.

2. Whether the caſks containing ſuch ſpirits muſt be branded.

3. Whether ſuch ſpirits when removed muſt be accompanied with a certificate that the duty on them is paid.

4. Whether for want of brands or certificates, or any other cauſe, ſuch ſpirits, when removed, are liable to ſeizure.

Theſe have become ſerious doubts with me, and according to the anſwers which I ſhall receive from you, I will regulate my conduct. If in this country the trade of diſtilling is to be fettered with ſuch ſhackles, as I can live without it, I will rather ſell my ſtills for old copper than ſubmit to them. If it is to be free from them, I believe I ſhall enter my ſtills. I can aſſure you that I am not ſingular in theſe doubts, or this reſolution. Theſe are doubts and reſolutions of many to my knowledge. You will eaſily ſee that there is therefore good reaſon for your making your anſwers public, and for my concealing my name. A diſcovery of myſelf might ſubject me to a forfeiture. A concealment of your anſwers will conceal uſeful knowledge, leſſen the duty and retard its collection.

J. R. diſtiller.

P. S. It will be not leſs obliging than ſatisfactory if in your anſwers you refer to the particular parts of the law by which your opinions are ſupported.

THE ſubſcribers purpoſe carrying on the CABINET Buſineſs in a more extenſive manner than heretofore, under the firm of EARL and BUCKINGHAM. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor them with their commands, may depend on the ſtricteſt punctuality; as they are determined by the quality of their work and attention to buſineſs to recommend themſelves to the public.

WILLIAM EARL,
JOHN BUCKINGHAM.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 23, 1793.

WHEREAS my huſband Joſeph Kerr, has ſeen cauſe to adverriſe me in the Pittſburgh Gazette, and uſing my character in the moſt barbarous manner, by publiſhing the moſt enormous falſehoods; I muſt, though with the greateſt reluctance, ſay a few words in my own defence. He ſays I left his bed and board without any lawful reaſon: his bed it is not, it is my own, as I had it when we were married, and whether I left his board without any lawful reaſon, I ſhall leave to all judicious perſons to determine. Pray is it lawful for a huſband to beat and abuſe his wife in ſuch a manner as to leave her in bruiſes all over her body, and then throw her in the fire, and as he himſelf told ſome of the neighbours, he did not think I would have come out alive if he had not dragged me out, then to turn me out of doors in the dark, and with the moſt indecent words ordered me to be gone. He diſcharges all perſons from having any dealings with me, as I willingly wiſh to make away with his property. I ſuppoſe his reaſon is becauſe I would not join with him in trying to appropriate the land my former huſband ſold to a certain John Perry, as Mr. Perry had neglected to record the bill of ſale, although the purchaſe was paid, he ſuppoſed we could keep it, without paying any of the purchaſe money back, and when I told him I could not think of doing ſo, he treated me in a ſavage like manner, and ſaid that I was always ſigning papers when I was out. I have not taken his method of juſtifying his character, as I can prove all I have written, and much more if legally called upon.

MARGARET KERR.

Dec. 14, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of patented Land on Montours run, in Moon townſhip containing 400 acres. No improvement worth mentioning, except eight acres of good meadow, which is well cleared and fenced. Time will be given for part of the payment, and good whiſkey taken, if convenient to the purchaſer, for the whole. For terms enquire of JOSEPH SCOTT, Eſq. adjoining the premiſes.

January 20, 1794.

THOMAS RYERSON,

At the North-Eaſt Corner of Market and Fifth ſtreets, Philadelphia, has opened a general aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, and SADLERY, received directly from the various Manufacturers in Europe, and which he propoſes to ſell in the wholeſale way only, ſo far as the nature of the buſineſs will admit.—Among theſe goods are

PLATED and braſs harneſs mounting aſſorted
Plated, ſilvered, and faded ſaddle furniture aſſorted,
Plated, ſilvered, faded, and common bridle do. do.
New-Market and ſerge deroy ſaddle cloths,
A great variety of worſted, twiſt, and ſtraining web,
Plated, ſilvered, and ſteel elaſtic ſpurs,
Sadlers, carpenters, and black ſmiths tools,
Shoemakers, coopers, and turners do.
Locks, hinges, bolts, and other houſe building materials,
Plain and fancy, metal, horn and paper buttons,
A variety of plated and common ſhoe and knee buckles,
Box and ſteel coffee mills from No. 0. to No. 5. and 6.
A variety of tinned iron table and tea ſpoons,
A variety of pewter and hard metal do.
Beſt and common pewter plates, diſhes and baſons,
Knives and forks aſſorted, from 3/6 to 15/. a dozen.
Butchers and hunters knives with ſcabbards
A variety of pen, pocket, and ſhoe knives,
Razors by the dozen or caſe,
Sciſſars and ſhears aſſorted in ſize and quality,
Bear, wolf, and fox ſteel traps, large and ſtrong,
Barr lead and ſhot, in bags aſſorted,
Riffe, bridled, and common gun locks,
Smoothing irons, iron pots, bake ovens, &c.
German, crowley, and bliſtered ſteel,
Sheep or wool ſhears of different ſizes,
Watch chains, ſeals and keys of different kinds,
White chapel and common needles,
Double and ſingle jointed ſpectacles,
Frying pans, ſhovels, and gardening ſpades,
Steel-yards and ſcale-beams, aſſorted,
Money ſcales and weights, in japanned and wooden caſes,
Curry combs, from No. 0. to the beſt kind.
Padlocks, and braſs cocks, aſſorted,
Beſt ſteel plate mill and croſs cut ſaws 5 1-2 to 6 1-2 feet,
Smiths anvils and vices, black and bright,
Andirons, with ſhovels and tongs, aſſorted,
Copper and patent teakettles, with other hollow ware,
Tin and iron in plates, by the box or Cwt.
Window glaſs 12 by 10—11 by 8 1-2 10 by 8, and 9 by 7,
White and red ground lead in kegs,
Plain and fretted braſs cabinet mounting,
Braſs and princeſs metal candleſticks,
Cruet ſtands, with ſuitable glaſſes,
Poliſhed cart, waggon, and other carriage boxes, aſſorted,
Engliſh and Dutch ſcythes, with ſtraw knives,
A capital aſſortment of caſt ſteel and other files,
Braſs and iron wire aſſorted,
A large aſſortment of needles & pins,
A great variety of ivory and horn combs, &c. &c.

N. B. It is expected that a general aſſortment of the above goods will be continued at the ſame ſtore and the uſual credit will be given, to perſons of a fair reputation, when required.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1, 1793.

William Semple,

At the Stone Houſe in Second Street

IS juſt beginning to open a large and General Aſſortment of DRY GOODS ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon—Alſo, GROCERIES, with Wines, Brandy, and Spirits; Ironmongery, Cutlery, Hardware, Tin & Copper Crockery ware, Mens, Womens, and Childrens Shoes, Mens Bootees, Country made and Imported Mens and Womens Hats, Medicine and Drugs, Bibles, and a large aſſortment of Books & Stationary. &c. &c.

Pittſburgh, January 24, 1794.

JAMES ELLIOT,

IN New-Orleans, oppoſite to the Orange Grove, takes this method to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he is doing buſineſs on COMMISSION, and ſhall be thankful to thoſe who will favor him with their cuſtom either to purchaſe or ſell for them, and from his knowledge of the French and Spaniſh languages, he hopes to give ſatisfaction to all who may employ him, and in ſome meaſure relieve his countrymen from impoſitions laid on them by ſharping brokers. He keeps a boarding houſe for gentlemen, and will render all thoſe who board at his houſe every aſſiſtance in their buſineſs that he can.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Tract of Land ſituate near the Monongahela river, about 7 miles from Pittſburgh, containing between 300 and 400 acres. Part of the tract is cleared, and the remainder is covered with excellent timber. There are a good griſt mill and ſaw mill, within half a mile, and a griſt mill and ſaw mill within about a mile of the premiſes.

Alſo ſundry other tracts of land for ſale. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, for terms may apply to the ſubſcriber living oppoſite the mouth of Turtle creek, Allegheny county.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

January 7, 1794.

TO BE LET,

THE Houſe in which Doctor Graham now lives, ſituate in Second ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Joſeph Nicholas's. For particulars enquire of

WILLIAM EARL.

Pittſburgh, January 7, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward

DESERTED on the night of the 18th inſtant, from the garriſon of Fort Fayette, Frederick Conrad Wilhelm, and Henry Strobel, ſoldiers belonging to the United States legion. Frederick C. Wilhelm is about 5 feet 11 inches high, ſhort black hair, but ſometimes wears a falſe queſt, grey eyes, ſwarthy complexion, his fore teeth a little decayed, pleaſant countenance, about 24 years of age, a German, but ſpeaks good Engliſh, he has been bred to phyſic; it is probable he may make towards Philadelphia, as he has friends there.

Henry Strobel is about 5 feet 6 inches high, grey eyes, dark ſhort hair, part of the crown of his head is bald, about 35 years of age, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, has an open pleaſant countenance. Whoever ſecures ſaid deſerters in any jail, or delivers them to the commanding officer of Fort Fayette, or any other military officer in this ſtate, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.

JOHN COOK, Captain
4th ſub-legion.

Pittſburgh, 19th Jan. 1794.

To Gen. NEVILL.

SIR,

I HAVE two ſtills which I have long been at a loſs what to do with. I cannot afford to let them go idle. I cannot convienently ſell them, nor can I perſuade myſelf to uſe them until I am ſatisfied of ſome doubts which I take the liberty of propoſing to you: and though I know that in ſtrictneſs it is no part of your duty as an officer to ſatisfy ſuch enquiries, yet as your office muſt neceſſarily have given you a perfect knowledge of what I wiſh to be informed; and if even your natural diſpoſition had not, muſt have inclined you to make every thing within it as eaſy to your fellow citizens as poſſible, I entertain a confidence that I ſhall not be diſappointed.

From the advertiſements in the newſpapers I underſtand that we can no longer expect to diſtill without paying the duty. But the length and variety of the exciſe law renders it difficult for even a diligent enquirer to aſcertain the proper objects on which its ſeveral regulations operate. Theſe muſt be known to you. Have the goodneſs therefore to put a few lines in the newſpaper, giving information.

1. Whether ſpirits diſtilled from materials of the growth of the United States in any other place than a city, town, or village may be removed from the diſtillery without the conſent and preſence of an exciſe officer, any time between ſun-ſetting and ſun-riſing.

2. Whether the caſks containing ſuch ſpirits muſt be branded.

3. Whether ſuch ſpirits when removed muſt be accompanied with a certificate that the duty on them is paid.

4. Whether for want of brands or certificates, or any other cauſe, ſuch ſpirits, when removed, are liable to ſeizure.

Theſe have become ſerious doubts with me, and according to the anſwers which I ſhall receive from you, I will regulate my conduct. If in this country the trade of diſtilling is to be fettered with ſuch ſhackles, as I can live without it, I will rather ſell my ſtills for old copper than ſubmit to them. If it is to be free from them, I believe I ſhall enter my ſtills. I can aſſure you that I am not ſingular in theſe doubts, or this reſolution. Theſe are doubts and reſolutions of many to my knowledge. You will eaſily ſee that there is therefore good reaſon for your making your anſwers public, and for my concealing my name. A diſcovery of myſelf might ſubject me to a forfeiture. A concealment of your anſwers will conceal uſeful knowledge, leſſen the duty and retard its collection.

J. R. diſtiller.

P. S. It will be not leſs obliging than ſatisfactory if in your anſwers you refer to the particular parts of the law by which your opinions are ſupported.

THE ſubſcribers purpoſe carrying on the CABINET Buſineſs in a more extenſive manner than heretofore, under the firm of EARL and BUCKINGHAM. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor them with their commands, may depend on the ſtricteſt punctuality; as they are determined by the quality of their work and attention to buſineſs to recommend themſelves to the public.

WILLIAM EARL,
JOHN BUCKINGHAM.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 23, 1793.

WHEREAS my huſband Joſeph Kerr, has ſeen cauſe to adverriſe me in the Pittſburgh Gazette, and uſing my character in the moſt barbarous manner, by publiſhing the moſt enormous falſehoods; I muſt, though with the greateſt reluctance, ſay a few words in my own defence. He ſays I left his bed and board without any lawful reaſon: his bed it is not, it is my own, as I had it when we were married, and whether I left his board without any lawful reaſon, I ſhall leave to all judicious perſons to determine. Pray is it lawful for a huſband to beat and abuſe his wife in ſuch a manner as to leave her in bruiſes all over her body, and then throw her in the fire, and as he himſelf told ſome of the neighbours, he did not think I would have come out alive if he had not dragged me out, then to turn me out of doors in the dark, and with the moſt indecent words ordered me to be gone. He diſcharges all perſons from having any dealings with me, as I willingly wiſh to make away with his property. I ſuppoſe his reaſon is becauſe I would not join with him in trying to appropriate the land my former huſband ſold to a certain John Perry, as Mr. Perry had neglected to record the bill of ſale, although the purchaſe was paid, he ſuppoſed we could keep it, without paying any of the purchaſe money back, and when I told him I could not think of doing ſo, he treated me in a ſavage like manner, and ſaid that I was always ſigning papers when I was out. I have not taken his method of juſtifying his character, as I can prove all I have written, and much more if legally called upon.

MARGARET KERR.

Dec. 14, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of patented Land on Montours run, in Moon townſhip containing 400 acres. No improvement worth mentioning, except eight acres of good meadow, which is well cleared and fenced. Time will be given for part of the payment, and good whiſkey taken, if convenient to the purchaſer, for the whole. For terms enquire of JOSEPH SCOTT, Eſq. adjoining the premiſes.

January 20, 1794.

THOMAS RYERSON,

At the North-Eaſt Corner of Market and Fifth ſtreets, Philadelphia, has opened a general aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, and SADLERY, received directly from the various Manufacturers in Europe, and which he propoſes to ſell in the wholeſale way only, ſo far as the nature of the buſineſs will admit.—Among theſe goods are

PLATED and braſs harneſs mounting aſſorted
Plated, ſilvered, and ſaded ſaddle furniture aſſorted.
Plated, ſilvered, ſaded, and common bridle do. do.
New-Market and ſerge deroy ſaddle cloths,
A great variety of worſted, twiſt, and draining web,
Plated, ſilvered, and ſteel elaſtic ſpurs,
Sadlers, carpenters, and black ſmiths tools,
Shoemakers, coopers, and turners do.
Locks, hinges, bolts, and other houſe building materials,
Plain and fancy, metal, horn and paper buttons,
A variety of plated and common ſhoe and knee buckles,
Box and ſteel coffee mills from No. 0. to No. 5. and 6.
A variety of tinned iron table and tea ſpoons,
A variety of pewter and hard metal do.
Beſt and common pewter plates, diſhes and baſons,
Knives and forks aſſorted, from 3/6 to 15/. a dozen.
Butchers and hunters knives with ſcabbards
A variety of pen, pocket, and ſhoe knives,
Razors by the dozen or caſe,
Sciſſars and ſhears aſſorted in ſize and quality,
Bear, wolf, and fox ſteel traps, large and ſtrong,
Barr lead and ſhot, in bags aſſorted,
Rifle, bridled, and common gun locks,
Smoothing irons, iron pots, bake ovens, &c.
German, crowley, and bliſtered ſteel,
Sheep or wool ſhears of different ſizes,
Watch chains, ſeals and keys of different kinds,
White chapel and common needles,
Double and ſingle jointed ſpectacles,
Frying pans, ſhovels, and gardening ſpades,
Steel-yards and ſcale beams, aſſorted,
Money ſcales and weights, in japanned and wooden caſes,
Curry combs, from No. 0. to the beſt kind.
Padlocks, and braſs cocks, aſſorted,
Beſt ſteel plate mill and croſs cut ſaws 5 1-2 to 6 1-2 feet,
Smiths anvils and vices, black and bright,
Andirons, with ſhovels and tongs, aſſorted,
Copper and patent teakettles, with other hollow ware,
Tin and iron in plates, by the box or Cwt.
Window glaſs 12 by 10—11 by 8 1-2 10 by 8, and 9 by 7,
White and red ground lead in kegs,
Plain and fretted braſs cabinet mounting,
Braſs and princeſs metal candleſticks,
Cruet ſtands, with ſuitable glaſſes,
Poliſhed cart, waggon, and other carriage boxes, aſſorted,
Engliſh and Dutch ſcythes, with ſtraw knives,
A capital aſſortment of caſt ſteel and other files,
Braſs and iron wire aſſorted,
A large aſſortment of needles & pins,
A great variety of ivory and horn combs, &c. &c.

N. B. It is expected that a general aſſortment of the above goods will be continued at the ſame ſtore and the uſual credit will be given, to perſons of a fair reputation, when required.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1, 1793.

William Semple,

At the Stone Houſe in Second Street,

IS juſt beginning to open a large and General Aſſortment of DRY GOODS ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon—Alſo, GROCERIES, with Wines, Brandy, and Spirits; Ironmongery, Cutlery, Hardware, Tin & Copper Crockery-ware, Mens, Womens, and Childrens Shoes, Mens Bootees, Country made and Imported Mens and Womens Hats, Medicine and Drugs, Bibles, and a large aſſortment of Books & Stationary, &c. &c.

Pittſburgh, January 24, 1794.

JAMES ELLIOT,

IN New-Orleans, oppoſite to the Orange Grove, takes this method to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he is doing buſineſs on COMMISSION, and ſhall be thankful to thoſe who will favor him with their cuſtom either to purchaſe or ſell for them, and from his knowledge of the French and Spaniſh languages, he hopes to give ſatisfaction to all who may employ him, and in ſome meaſure relieve his countrymen from impoſitions laid on them by ſharping brokers. He keeps a boarding houſe for gentlemen, and will render all thoſe who board at his houſe every aſſiſtance in their buſineſs that he can.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Tract of Land ſituate near the Monongahela river, about 7 miles from Pittſburgh, containing between 300 and 400 acres. Part of the tract is cleared, and the remainder is covered with excellent timber. There are a good griſt mill and ſaw mill, within half a mile, and a griſt mill and ſaw mill within about a mile of the premiſes.

Alſo ſundry other tracts of land for ſale. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, for terms may apply to the ſubſcriber living oppoſite the mouth of Turtle creek, Alleghany county.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

January 7, 1794.

TO BE LET,

THE Houſe in which Doctor Graham now lives, ſituate in Second ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Joſeph Nicholas's. For particulars enquire of

WILLIAM EARL.

Pittſburgh, January 7, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward

DESERTED on the night of the 18th inſtant, from the garriſon of Fort Fayette, Frederick Conrad Wilhelm, and Henry Strobel, ſoldiers belonging to the United States legion. Frederick C. Wilhelm is about 5 feet 11 inches high, ſhort black hair, but ſometimes wears a falſe queſt, grey eyes, ſwarthy complexion, his fore teeth a little decayed, pleaſant countenance, about 24 years of age, a German, but ſpeaks good Engliſh, he has been bred to phyſic; it is probable he may make towards Philadelphia, as he has friends there.

Henry Strobel is about 5 feet 6 inches high, grey eyes, dark ſhort hair, part of the crown of his head is bald, about 35 years of age, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, has an open pleaſant countenance. Whoever ſecures ſaid deſerters in any jail, or delivers them to the commanding officer of Fort Fayette, or any other military officer in this ſtate, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.

JOHN COOK, Captain
4th ſub-legion.

Pittſburgh, 19th Jan. 1794.